# Schedule Metrics – Beyond the Ordinary

NASA Project Management Challenge 2007

John Krahula/PM Metrics

#### What is a Schedule

- Model/Simulation of the process leading to the creation of a desired event or deliverable
- Source of important management information
- Repository of historic information for contractual purposes and for creating the subsequent schedules

#### What Makes a Good Schedule

- Properly Structured
  - Activity Type Usage
  - Durations, Constraint Use, Logic
  - Follows your Scheduling Business rules
- ► Effective and appropriate Statusing Process
- Effective Coding Strategy
  - WBS is only the beginning
- ► Effective Measurement/Reporting Strategy

#### Performance Measurement/Metrics

- Schedules Generate Tons of Information, What is Relevant, Appropriate, In Context.
- Levels
  - Schedule Validate the Schedule as a Tool
  - Project Validate the Project Success
- Types
  - Structural (S) Schedule Development/Statusing
  - Progress/Status (S/P)
  - Code/Calculated/Management (Key Performance Indicators etc.) (P)
- Filter What is Measured

#### Metrics in Perspective/Context

- Snapshot Metrics
  - Description of the Current Situation
- Trends
  - Analysis of Values over time
  - Trend of Current Period/Snapshot Metrics
  - Examine Cumulative Values History
  - Time phased Metrics
- Measurement Strategy Matches Project
  - Not all Projects are the Same
  - PM ROI

#### Trip Levels

Step 1 – Set Up Rules and Triggers to Highlight Areas for Analysis

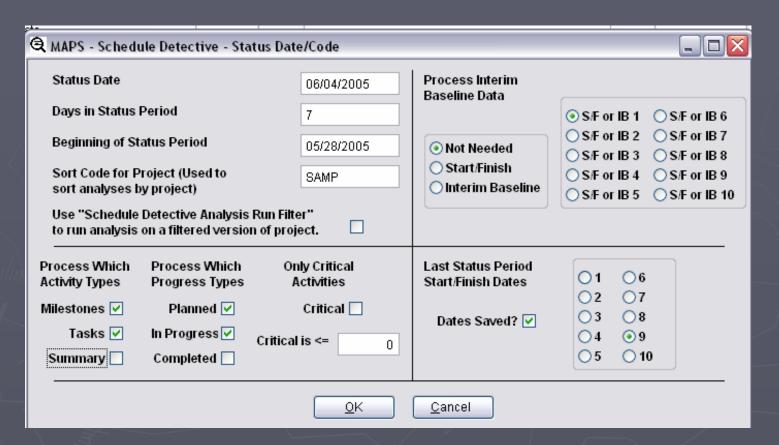
## Trip Levels

MAPS - Schedule Detective - Calculation Variables									
Project Related Variables	Total Slack Variables								
Status Date 06/23/2006	No. Critical Acts 3 Use Percent' Trip Level								
Activity Related Variables									
No. Start Activities Trip Level	TS Trip Level (-)								
No. Finish Activities Trip Level 1	Step 1 From 0 To -10								
No. Isolated Activities Trip Level 0	Step 2 From -10 To -22								
Duration Trip Level (Days) 60 # 5	Step 3 From -22 To -64								
Constraint Related Variables	Step 4 From To								
W 10 10 7:1									
Chat had a to The Trial and									
	FS Trip Level 85 Use Percent								
Must Finish On Trip Level 2	SS Trip Level 10 Use Percent								
Finish No Later Than 2	Ilse Percent								
Variance Related Variables	Ilse Percent								
Finish Variance Trip Level 10	SF Trip Level 1 Use Percent -								
No. Late Activities 5 Use Percent' 7	No. Neg Lag 1 1 Trip Level								
No. Neg Dur Variance Trip Level  5 Use Percent'	No. Pos Lag 1 Trip Level								
No. Pos Dur  Variance Trip Level  Use Percent'	Minutes Per Day 480								
Timeframe for Metrics 14	Days Per Week 4								
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#### Filter

Step 2 – When running an analysis, analyze the appropriate information. Get rid of some trees.

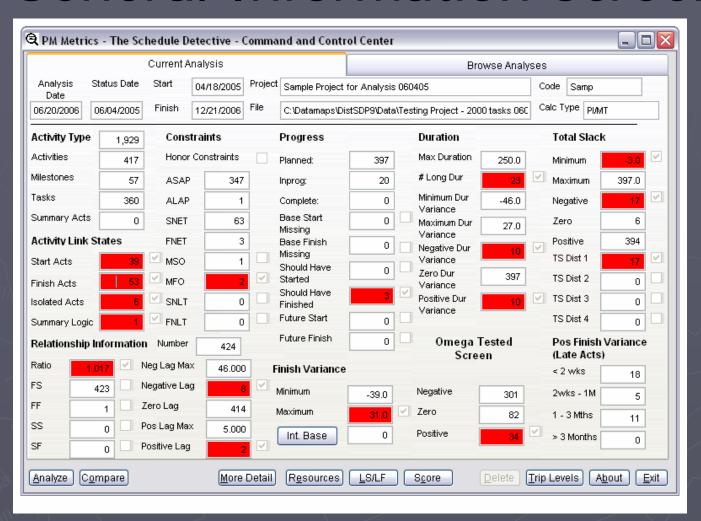
### Filter/Setup References



#### Process and Analyze

Step 3 – Analyze Results – High Level

#### General Information Screen



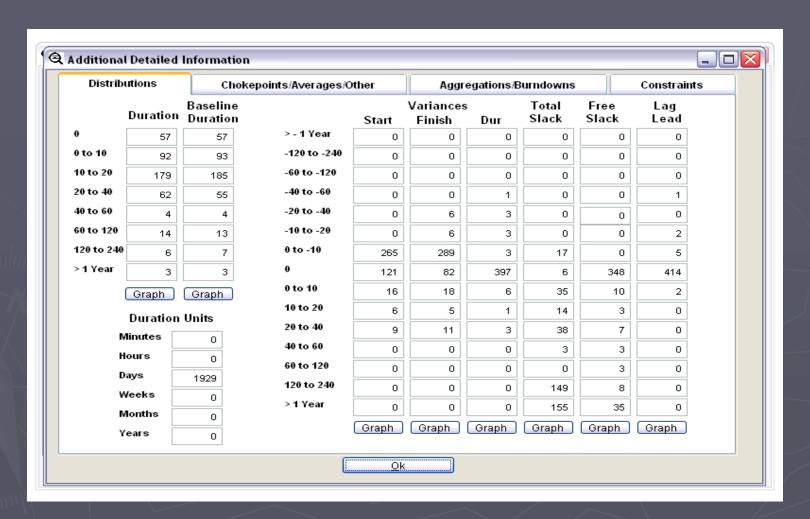
#### The High Level View

- ▶ Triage
- ► Red is Bad
- ► Validate Statusing or Schedule Structure
- ▶ Drill down to a lower level of Detail.

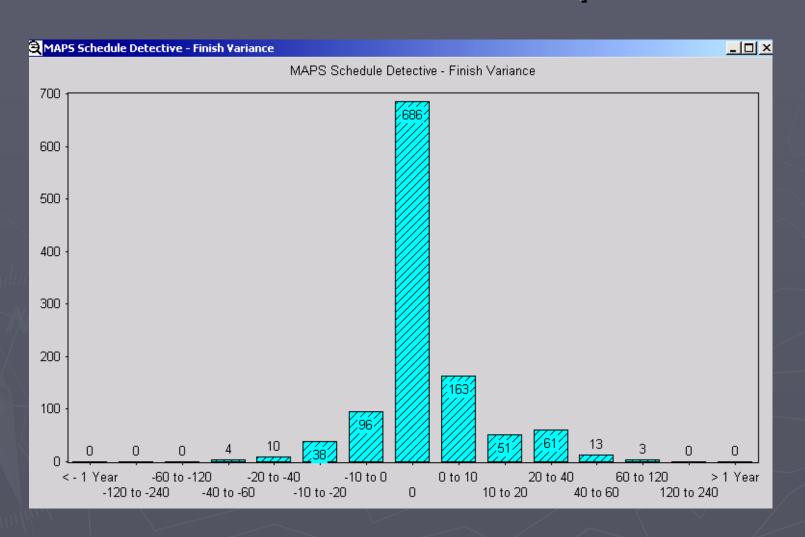
# Find Details, Weights, Those Responsible

Step 4 – Sort through the detail, find what is important and communicate with those responsible

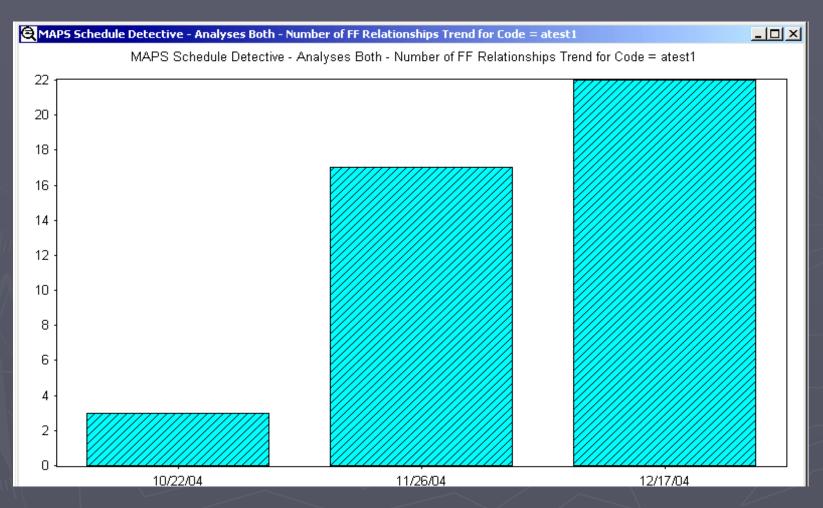
#### Distribution - Buckets



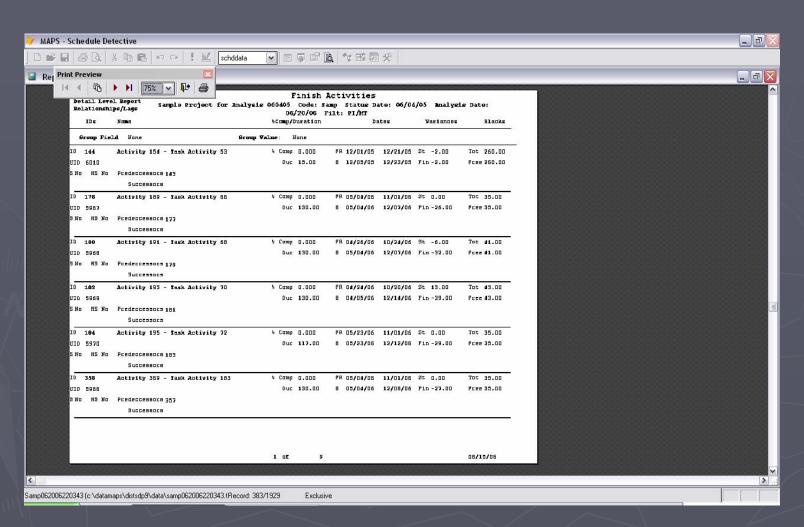
#### Distribution Graph



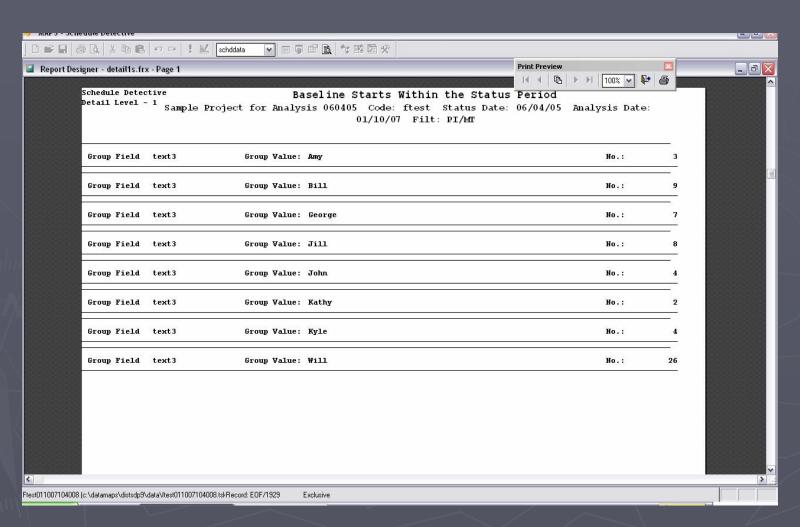
#### Trends



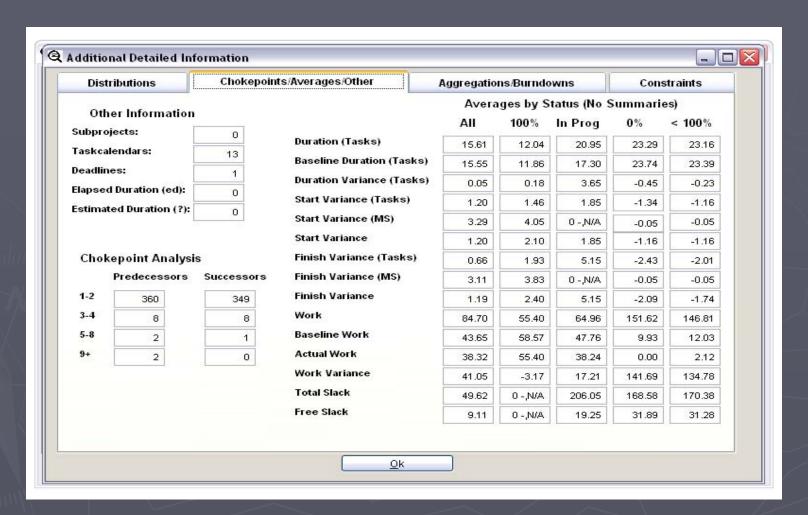
#### Detail Reports



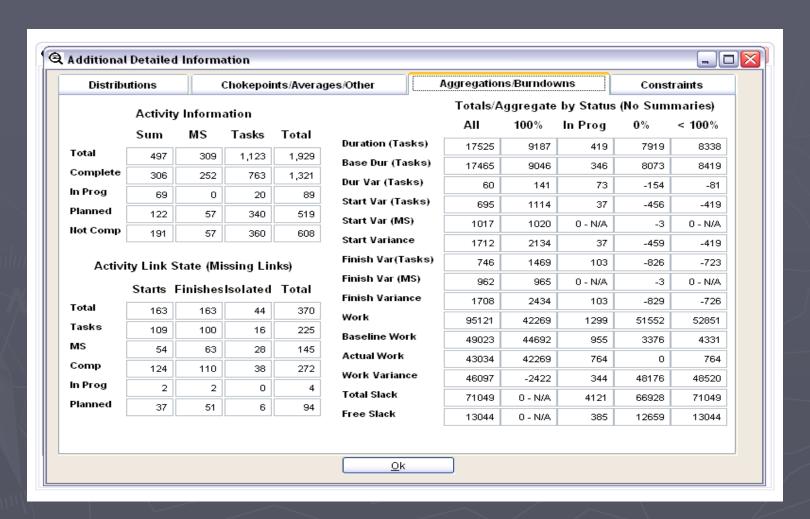
#### **Summary Reports**



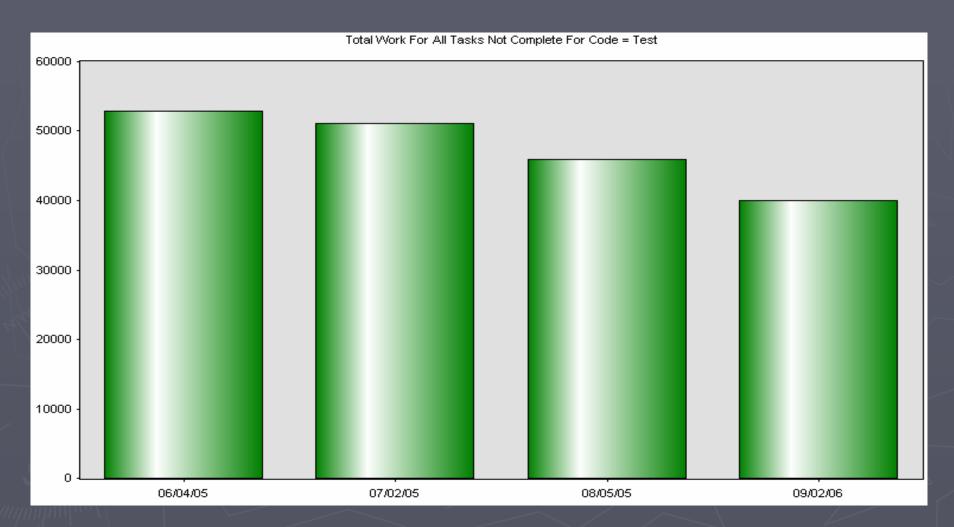
#### Details – Other/Chokepoints/Averages



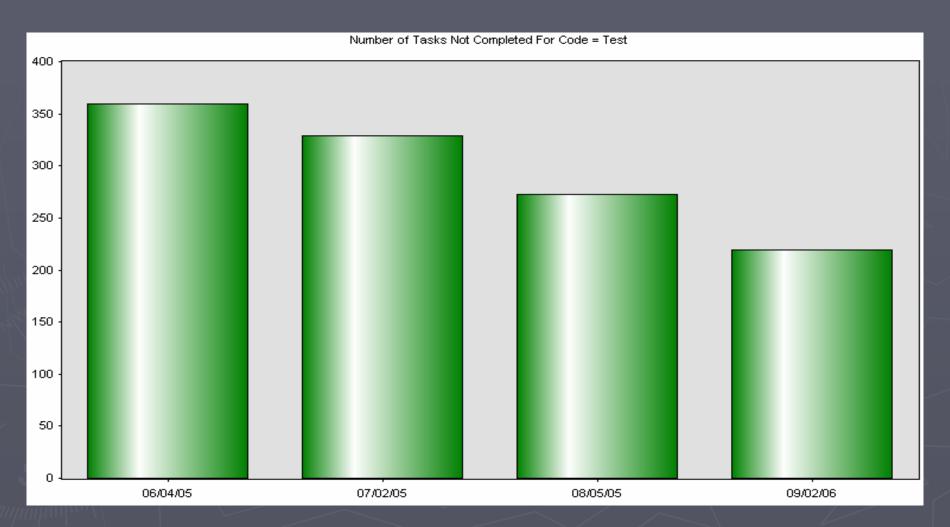
#### Burn downs and Aggregates



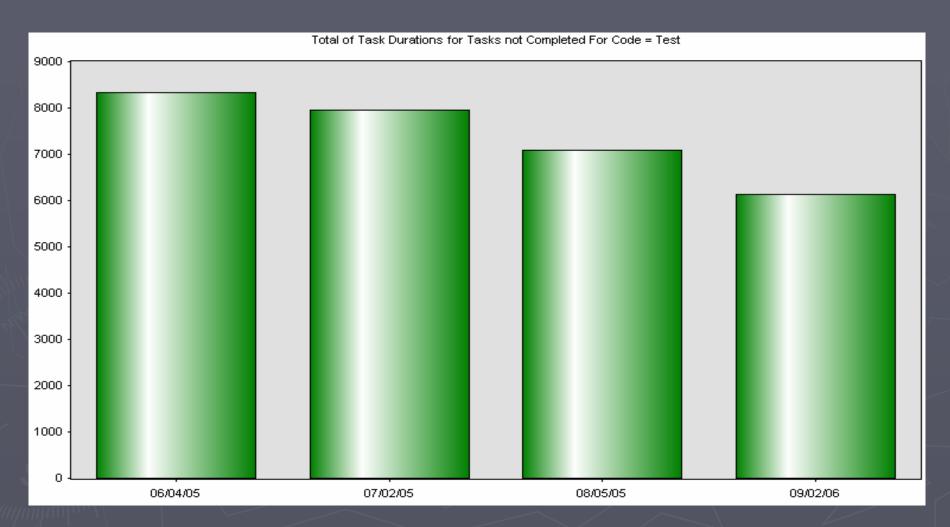
#### Work Burndown



#### Task Burndown

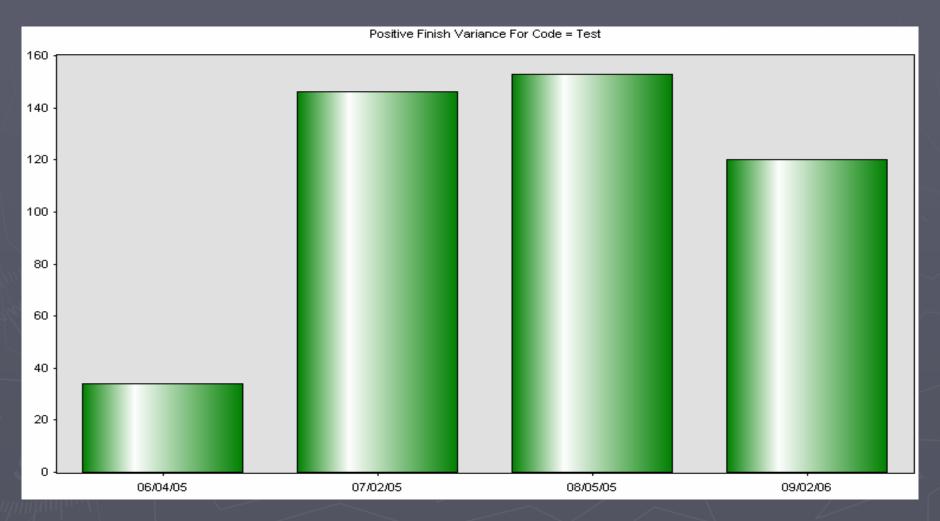


### Task Day Burndown

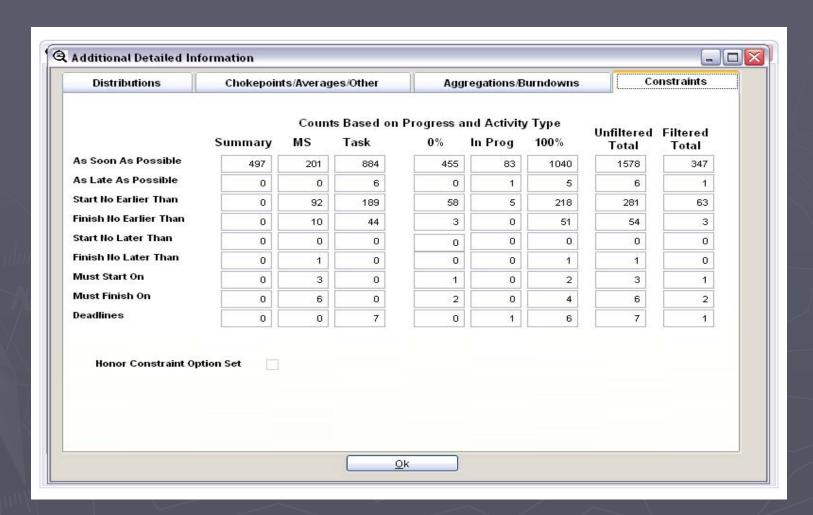


### Had Problems, Getting Better

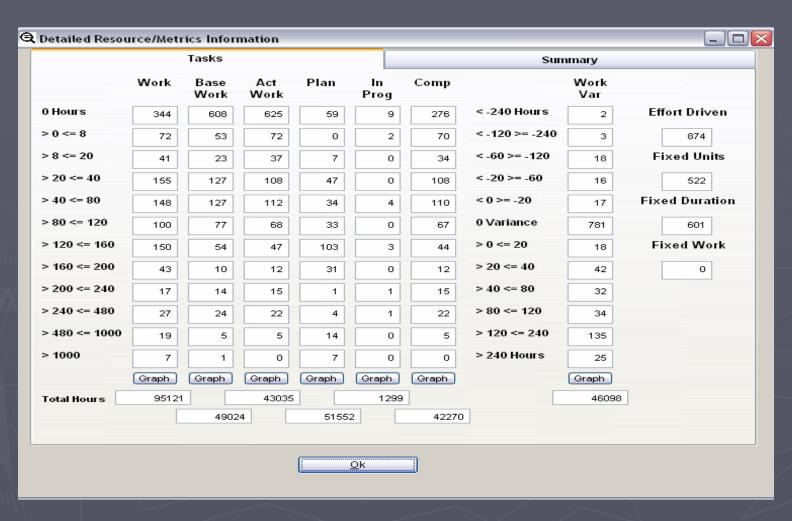
09/02/06 is 09/02/05



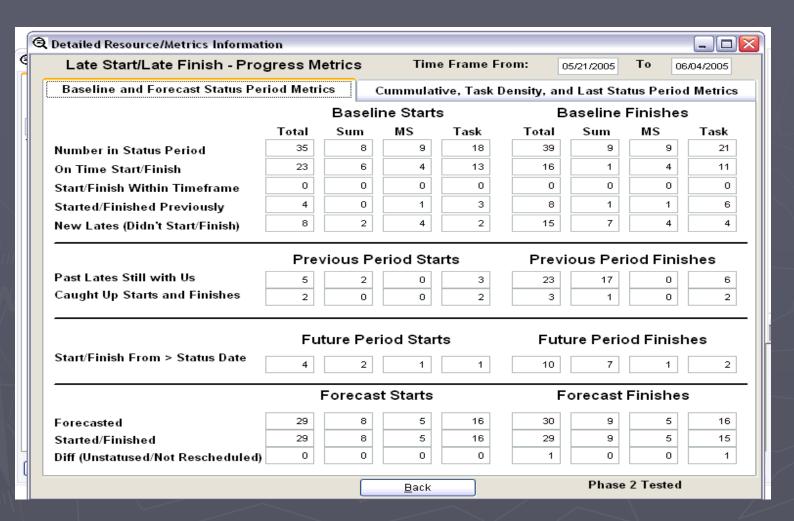
#### Constraints



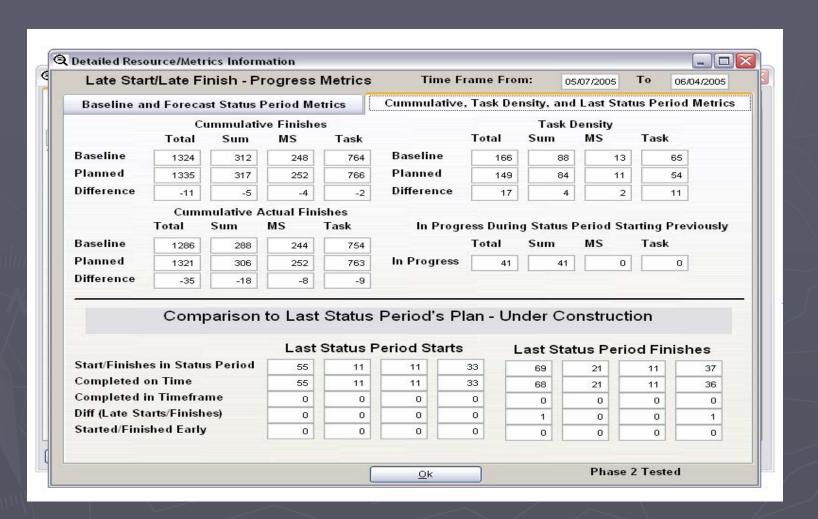
#### Resource Information



## Baseline, Forecast and Previous Period Metrics



#### Cumulative/Task Density



#### More Trends and Timephased Trends

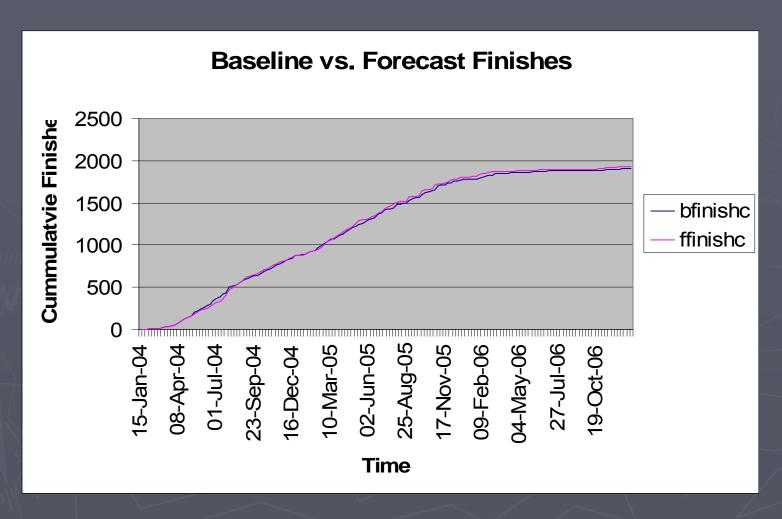
- ► Look at What Happens over time.
- **►** Combine different Metrics
- ▶ Defensive Metrics Use Metrics to tell a story.

#### Comparing Baseline and Forecast

#### Distributions Give Idea of Weight

<b>Duratio</b> 12/12/06	n Distribution By Projects - Sun	nmary								
Status Date	Project Name		0 Days > 0	<=10	>10 <=20	>20 <=40	>40 <=60 >60	<=120 > 12	0 <= 240	> 240
Sort Code:	Test									
06/04/05 Sample	Sample Project for Analysis 060405	Base Dur	57	93	185	55	4	13	7	
		Duration	57	92	179	62	4	14	6	
		Difference	0	1	6	-7	0	-1	1	
07/02/05 Sam	Sample Project for Analysis 070105	Base Dur	45	80	174	48	4	13	7	
		Duration	45	80	165	55	6	14	6	
		Difference	0	0	9	-7	-2	-1	1	
08/05/05	Sample Project for Analysis 070105	Base Dur	35	59	142	45	4	13	7	
		Duration	35	59	135	52	4	14	6	
		Difference	0	0	7	-7	0	-1	1	
09/02/06	Sample Project for Analysis 070105	Base Dur	33	48	111	33	4	13	7	
		Duration	33	48	110	34	4	14	6	
		Difference	0	0	1	-1	0	-1	1	

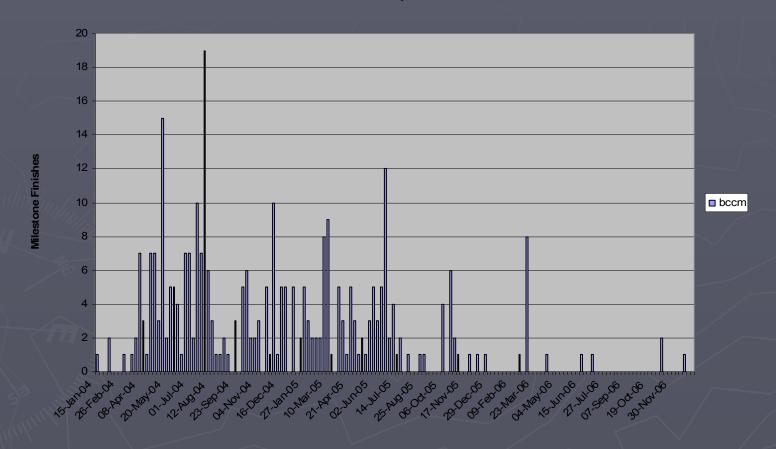
#### Baseline Vs. Forecast/Actual



#### Milestones By Time

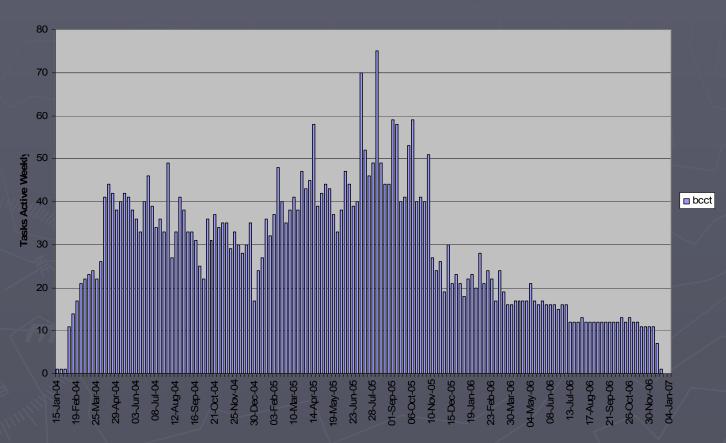
Subcontract MS, Givers/Receivers, Lower Level Events

#### Milestones By Week



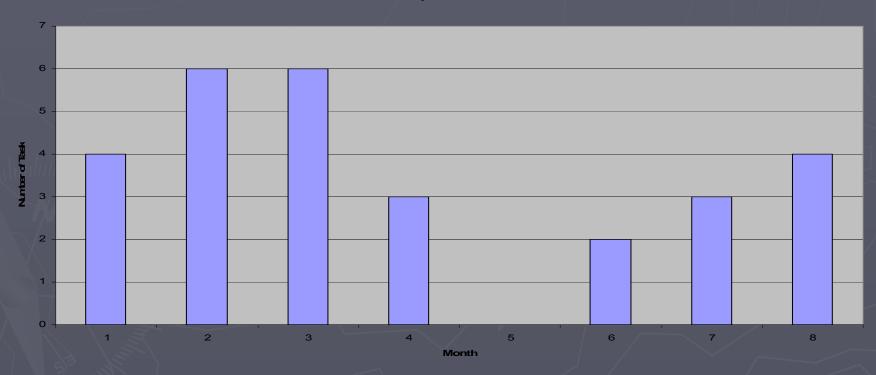
## Task Density How many tasks are in play at any one time

#### **Task Density**

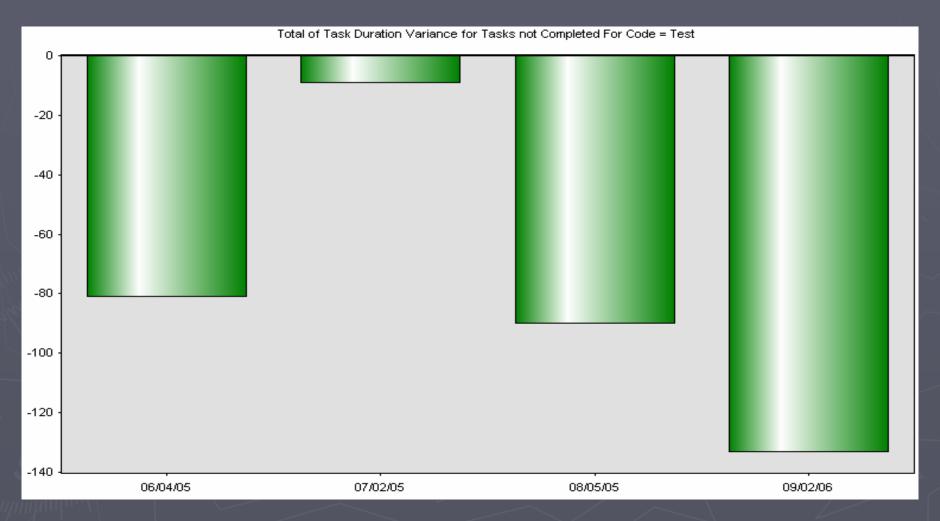


#### Task Density for 1 WBS Element

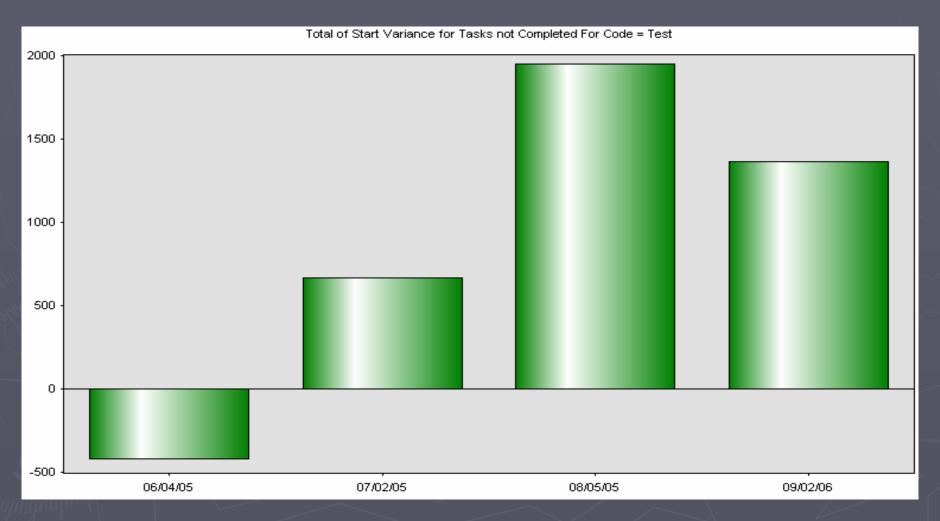
#### Task Density WBS: 01020312



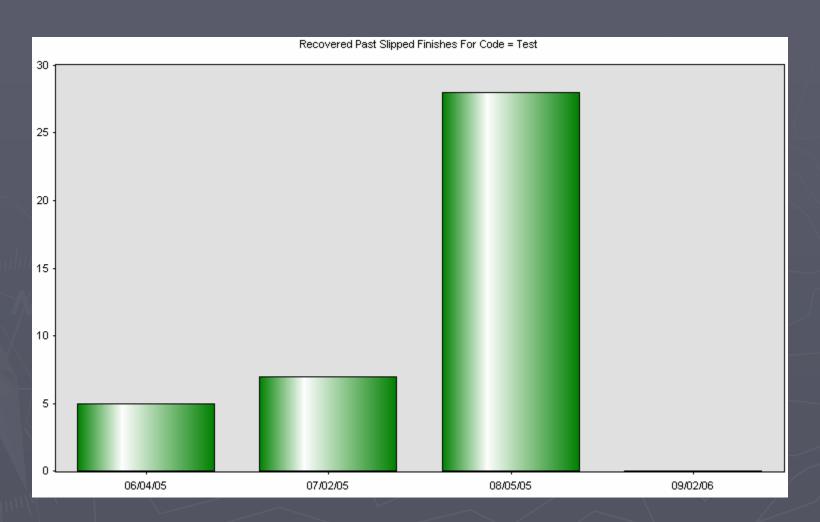
#### Is -DV Good or Bad



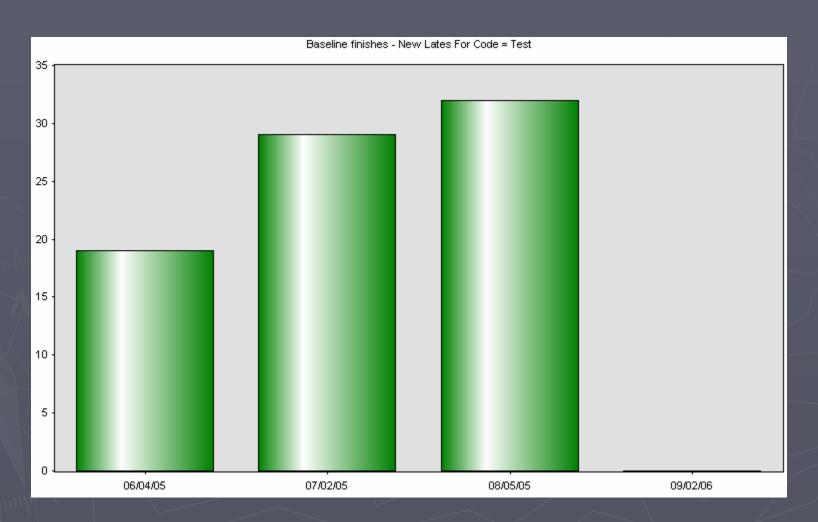
#### It's Bad



# Are We Recovering?

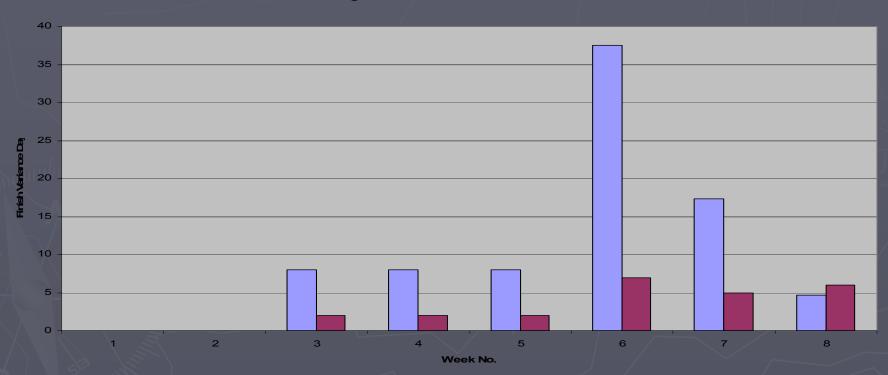


# Not Really

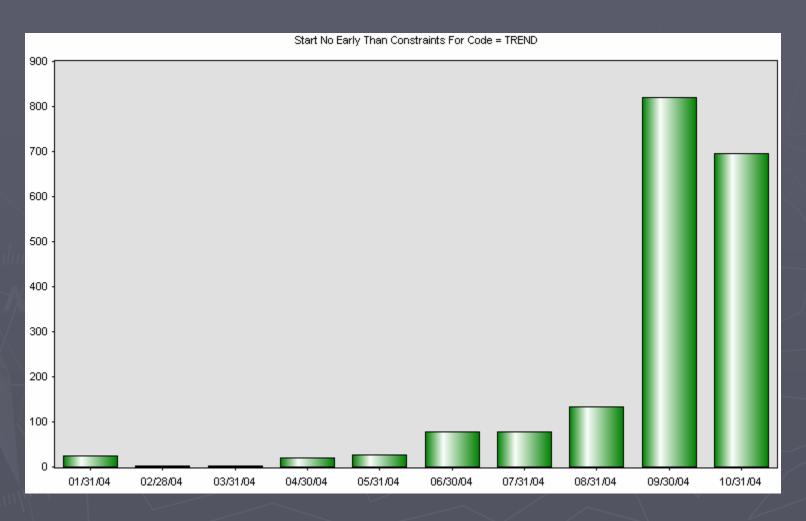


# When are We Tackling the Big Boys?

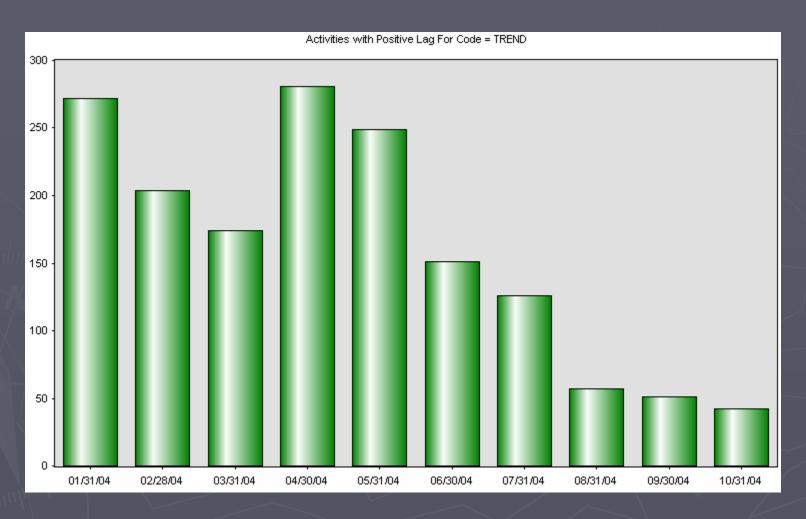
#### **Average Finish Variance of Late Tasks**



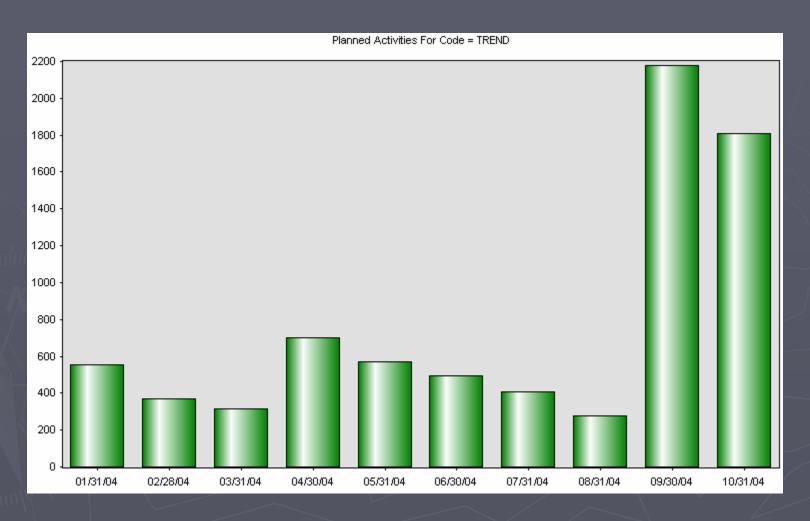
#### Did a RW and Now...



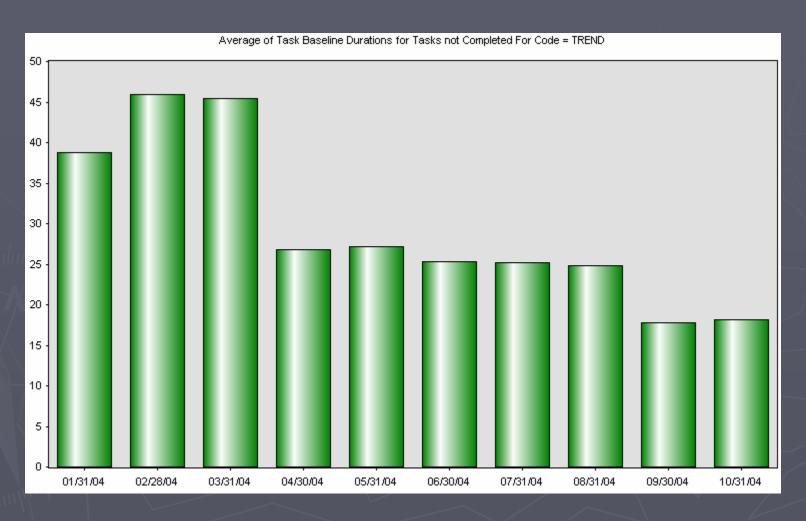
# But – Greatly Reducing Lag Use



#### But 3X Number of Tasks/MS



# Task Duration Down – Lower level of Detail



# So What Happened

- ▶ Went to a Lower Level of Detail
  - Smaller Durations
  - More Tasks and Milestones
- Got away from using lags
- This is an IMS Level Schedule, many represent interactions between IPTs
- Tons of Spec Reviews etc.

# Comprehensive Comparison

# Activity/Date Tab

₩ Sche	dule De	tecti	ve S	chedule	Compari	son Infor	mation Di	snlav									.Iol×
- Jene					are this			-pidy					To Th	is Pro	ject	_	
Name	Sa	m	ole	•				<u></u>		S	Samp	ole					<u></u>
File Name								<u></u>									<u></u>
Code	atest1				Status Da	ate	12/17/	2004	Code	ates	st		Sta	tus Date	, -	10/22/200	4
Resu	ılts —																
Activity/Date Comparison							Progress			ariances and Slacks			Resources and Rela			tionships	
	Sa	me	Diff	:		Same	Diff				Same	Early	Late	Task	MS	Sum	
Nan	ne 1	,257	Т	90	Sum	1,347	2		Star	t	1,139	85	123	101	36	70	
					Task	1,332	15		Finis	h	1,068	159	120	130	37	109	
					MS	0	1,347		B St	art	1,347	0			0		
		To	tal	Task	MS	Sum			B Fi	nish	1,347	0	0	0	0	0	
Nev	•		142	95	27	20			Dur		1120	145	72	90		123	
Del	eted		864	528	156	170			Dui		1,130	145	12	30	2	123	
Hist Cha	tory inged		619	358	141	120			Sam	е	Change	New	Delete	Task	MS	Sum	
	god						Dead	dline	1,3	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	eleted istory					Change	Cons	Date	1,3	47	0	12	4	0	0	0	
-	0			Subpro	•	0	Cons	Туре	1,3	28	19	3		12	7	0	
	, i			Extern	al	0											

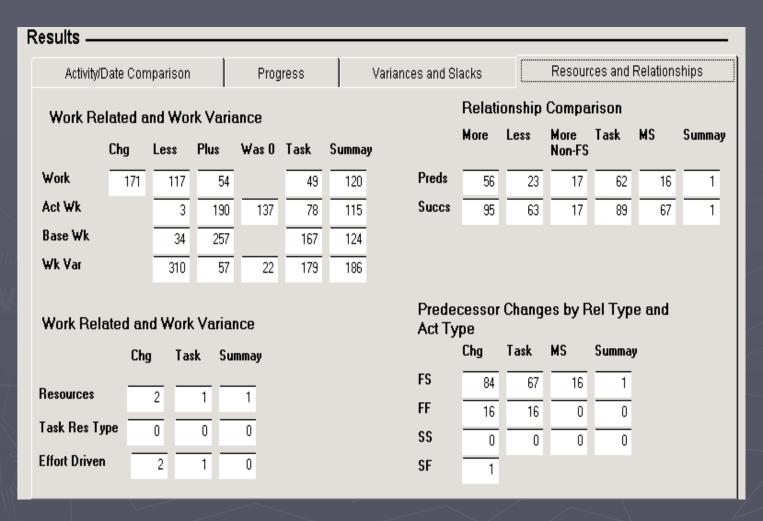
# Progress Tab

Results -												_		
Activity/Date Comparison Progress Va							Varian	/ariances and Slacks Resources and Relationships						
	Actual Dates							Pr						
	Same Dif New			Del Task MS			Sum	% Complete Same		2	By Act	Гуре		
Act Start	1,347	73	250	1	0	0	0	% Complete Chang	ed	313	Task	132		
Act finish	1,347	0	223	0	0	0	0	% Complete Increa	sed	313	MS	40		
								% Comp Decreased	i	0	Sum	139		
								% Complete Was 0 (Started						
Fi	Finish State Information							No Longer 100%						
	New Finish Was Com Now Not							In Progress no cha status	inge in	2				
Tota	ıl <u> </u>	223	0			Rema	ining D	uration						
Tasl	·	124	0		Remain	ing Dur I	ncrease		15 By Ac	t Type				
MS		40	0		Remain	ing Dur I	Decrease	2	99 Task	154				
Sum		87	0		Remain Started		₩as Act I	Dur (Progress 2	245 Sum	157				

# Variance and Slack Tab

esults - Activ	rity/Date	Compari	son		Progress			ances ar	nd Slacks Resources and Relationships
Variances			New Bad	Better	Task	MS	Sum	Free Slack	
St Var	1,130	111	106	64	27	121	37	59	Free Slack Decreased 334
Fin Var	1,068	163	116	90	62	135	38	104	Free Slack Increased 11
Dur Var	789	470	88	18	455	341	3	211	Free Slack Change 71 - Tasks
Total Slack									Free Slack Change 58
	Total Total Total		hanged ecreased creased		Ta	s	83 20		Free Slack Change 210 - Summary
	Total	Slack B	roke	27-	4				

### Resources and Relationships Tab



#### Conclusion

- ► There is a lot of Data in a schedule
- Find the right measurement strategy
- ▶ Look for answers, but also more important, look for the questions

Contact PM Metrics at <u>johnmtnair@aol.com</u> or <u>info@pmmetrics.com</u>

# Supporting Information More Detailed Look at Screens

#### Activities

- Types of Activities, Tasks, Milestones, and Summary
  - Tasks may represent work packages or more likely EV Milestones
  - Milestones may be part of a strategy for performance measurement
  - Could use Summary Activities for Work Packages or Cost Accounts, WBS Elements, Etc.
- Start, Finish, and Isolated Activities give indication of linking in schedule and/or number of Deliverables.
- Summary Logic is generally not acceptable

# Relationships

- Ratio gives indication of linking
- Ratio Type usage important in determining structure health of schedule and possible hiding of lateness (FS to SS or FF)
- Beware of Schedulers using SF
- ► The Great Debate: Lags Versus Constraints
- ► Neg Lags can help model Total Slack Better

#### Constraints

- ► Honor Constraints Option is Dangerous
- ► Hard Constraints Should be used Sparingly
  - Use for Deliverables
  - Deadlines in MS Project can act as Hard Constraints
- Develop a strategy for using soft constraints
  - Logic still wins
  - Ersatz Resources Used to Model Resource
     Availability

### Progress

- Numbers of Complete, In Progress and Planned Activities
- Missing Baselines
- Should have Started/Finished Tasks unstatused before the Status Date
- ► Future Status Out of Sequence Status

#### **Duration and Duration Variance**

- ► Long Duration Tasks
- >> Duration Variance are tasks that have taken longer than expected
- <0 Duration Variance are tasks that have completed sooner than expected
- Duration Variance useful for History
- Useful for Dynamic/Radical/Agile PM

#### Finish Variance

- Used Along with Total Slack for standard analysis of schedules
- ► Have User Definable Distribution
- ► Finish Variance calculated on Interim Dates helps gauge performance if Baseline not relevant.

#### Total Slack and Free Slack

- Large values show missing relationships
- ► Negative values show missed Deliverables or delay of entire project
- Standard method for identifying problem areas
- Depends on Constraints Being Properly Used
- Decreasing Free Slack means compressing schedule.

#### Distributions

- Start Variance, Finish Variance, Duration Variance, Total Slack and Lags
- Duration Distribution gives an idea of how discrete you are planned
- Gives idea of scope of problems rather than just the long pole

# Chokepoints

- Breakpoints are an analysis of how many relationships a task has
- ► As with important reviews etc., tasks with many relationships are important to track

#### Other Information

- Subprojects
- ► Task Calendars
- Deadlines
- Elapsed Duration
- **►** Estimated Duration

# Averages

- Average Durations give an idea of granularity of the tasks.
- Changes/Trends of averages can show degradation or the turning around of a project.

#### Baseline Metrics

- Determine what should have been worked
- Started/Finished on Exact Day
- Started/Finished within Status Period
- Start Early/Finish Early
- ► What was Not Started or Finished
- Previous Lates and Healed
- Results by Activity Type

#### Forecast Date Metrics

- ► Metrics based on Forecast Dates
- ► Metrics for both Starts and Finishes
- Metrics results by Activity Type
- ➤ Negative Differences mean tasks not completed and not re-forecast

#### Previous Status Period

- How is the schedule doing week to week or status period to status period
- Starts/Finishes Within Status Period
- Actual Starts/Finishes within Status Period
- ► Start Early/Finish Early
- By Activity Type

# Task Density

- Concurrent tasks are all tasks scheduled during a time period.
- The more tasks in the works during a period, the greater chance of not meeting deliverables
- ► How many tasks can we effectively manage, do we have structure problems?
- ▶ Defining the Bow Wave